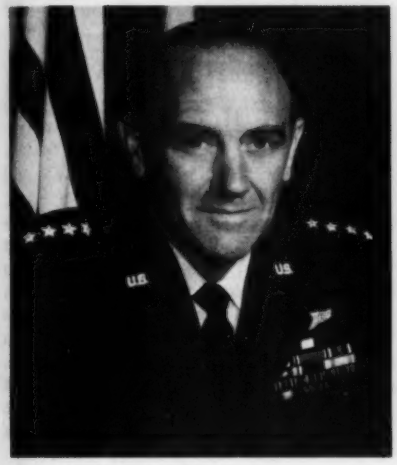
REFERENCE COPY

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

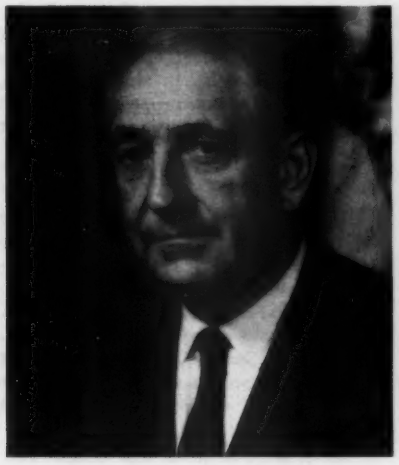
Vol. 9, No. 4 November 7, 1970



General John D. Ryan

"Today, with a policy of strategic sufficiency, we need forces that incorporate the versatility of manned bombers."

—Page Two—



Deputy Secretary David Packard

"We do not want to reduce our emphasis on cost reduction . . . We want to reduce unnecessary paperwork."

—Page Three—

Vice Admiral Arthur R. Gralla

"We must have ships which can provide strategic sealift to allow flexible options for our national leaders."

—Page Six—

New DoD Directive Encourages Medical Evaluation Of Drug Users, Authorizes Services To Establish Rehabilitation-Amnesty Programs

Rehabilitation and amnesty programs for drug offenders within the Armed Forces are authorized by a new Defense Department directive which also directs the development of a program to identify drug users and screen out drug addicts.

The new Department of Defense Directive 1300.11, signed by Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard Oct. 23, provides a new approach to disciplinary policy which directs that consideration be given to referring an abuser for medical evaluation prior to taking disciplinary action.

SPECIAL TASK GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

Generally, the new instructions to the Military Departments strengthen and expand the drug abuse control program within the Defense Department, with the changes based upon the recommendations of the Special Task Group convened to review Defense policy on drugs.

Among other things, the new rules update the policy on marijuana, provides a policy on LSD usage, expand the responsibilities of the Drug Abuse Control Committee, and add new definitions, such as "Drug Experimenter," "Drug User," "Drug Addict" and "Casual Supplier."

EXPANDED EDUCATION PROGRAM

Effective immediately, the new directive requires a broad drug abuse education program for military and civilian personnel and their dependents. It also extends the program to the National Guard and Reserve forces. It calls on the Secretaries of the Military Departments and Directors of Defense Agencies to insure that action is taken to extend education and training for the prevention of drug abuse to all military educational and training levels from basic training to the senior service schools and joint colleges.

In addition, there are provisions for orientation programs

(Continued On Page Eight)

Advanced Bomber Necessary

Air Force Chief Of Staff General Ryan Sees Urgent Need For Bomber Force

The United States' need for bombers "is much more urgent today than it was five years ago, when we had a wide margin of strategic superiority—with or without bombers—over the Soviet (Union) and when China did not have a nuclear capability."

This assertion was made by Air Force Chief of Staff General John D. Ryan Oct. 30 when he addressed the 13th annual aerospace luncheon of the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce.

"Today," said the general, "with a policy of strategic sufficiency, we need forces that incorporate the versatility of manned bombers."

NATION NEEDS B-1

The general said this Nation needs the B-1 advanced bomber which, he asserted, "will enable us to place continued reliance on a triad of bombers and land-based and sea-based missiles to deter or oppose a first strike by the Soviet.

"This point of view has been accepted over the past decade as a fundamental principle of U.S. force planning. The continuation of bombers in our strategic forces would enable us to recover from unexpected, yet remotely possible failures in our missile systems."

To control limited conflict, said Gen. Ryan, this Nation needs a capability for selective retaliation against attack. He said bombers are not the only weapons that could perform this task, "but they are clearly the best suited for it.

"Missiles—once launched—are committed, and they impose on the opponent a heavy demand for quick reaction. This, in turn, invites uncontrolled escalation. By contrast, bombers can be prepositioned in close proximity to the target or placed on airborne alert, thus providing more time for the opponent to consider his response and react in a deliberate, carefully controlled manner.

"These factors will assume a much greater importance after Communist China has acquired an ICBM force of significant size. Our strategic forces will then have to be prepared for retaliation against both China and the Soviet. Or they might be called upon to retaliate against China only. In this latter case, bombers could be used repeatedly against China and still be a part of the deterrent to the Soviet."

REPLACEMENT FOR B-52

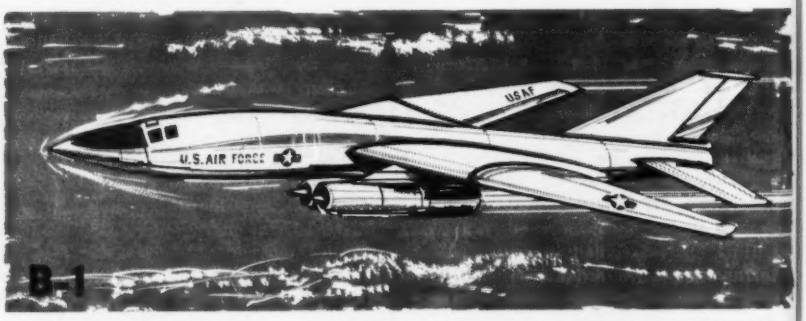
Gen. Ryan urged the continuance of the B-1 as an economic replacement for the B-52. He said, "This quick-reacting aircraft will have a wide enough variation in speed and altitude to cope effectively with the uncertainties of the future threat. Further, its large payload capacity will permit the employment of a wide variety of penetration aids and weapons.

"There are also those who believe that strategic weapons, in general, are obsolete in the sense that their political utility has been greatly diminished. The critical situation that presented itself on Oct. 22, 1962, is relevant. Many of the leading analysts of that day were devoting great effort to the task of downgrading the value of our strategic capability. At the same time, however, the President was telling Russia and the world that any nuclear missile launched from Cuba would bring a full retaliatory response upon the Soviet Union. Moreover, as a visible backup for that statement, our B-52s were making a carefully controlled appearance on the radar screens of the Soviet.

CURRENT SITUATION

"Now it's all very well to say that the Cuba crisis was an unrepeatable experience, representing a permanent watershed in U.S./Soviet relations. We all hope that this is true. On the other hand, with respect to the recent crisis in Jordan, there is good reason to believe that U.S. strategic power served to help stabilize the situation. The events in both Cuba and Jordan have underscored the point that it takes *two* parties *not* to play the game of nuclear brinkmanship. If you have to avoid competition at that level because of your weaker strategic position, you have already played the game; and you have lost.

"I believe that we can best provide an effective safeguard against this possibility by introducing the B-1 to modernize the bomber element of our strategic force."



The B-1, formerly known as the Advanced Manned Strategic Aircraft (AMSA), will be the follow-on strategic weapon for the Air Force's B-52G/H bomber series aircraft. Extensive studies will evaluate every phase of the super-bomber to develop the specification for an aircraft with a heavy weapon payload and a flying range to cover long distances at supersonic speeds.

The aircraft is expected to have variable-sweep wings. It will weigh 350,000 to 400,000 pounds and incorporate many radical aeronautical principles and new materials based on current research and development projects.

Preliminary feasibility and proposal studies are underway to develop a deterrent weapon system capable of maintaining the Nation's defense posture.

BISHOP FOR ARMED FORCES—Chaplain (Colonel) Clarence E. Hobgood, Command Chaplain for the Strategic Air Command, has been selected Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Church for the U.S. Armed Forces. He was selected by the Conference of Protestant Episcopal Bishops. His consecration is scheduled for early December. Chaplain Hobgood began his military career in 1942 at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Aliens Must Register During January

All aliens in the United States and its possessions are required by law to report their addresses to the Attorney General during January (there are few exceptions to this requirement).

The Immigration and Nationality Act requirement states that aliens temporarily absent from the United States during January should not report their addresses but then must do so within ten (10) days after returning to this country.

Cards with which to make this report are available at any U.S. post office during January, and at any time from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20536. The cards should be returned to the post office or Immigration and Naturalization Service.

'Reduce Unnecessary Paperwork'

DepSec Packard Issues New Guidelines On Cost Reduction Program Operations

The Defense Department does not want to reduce its emphasis on cost reduction but it does want to reduce unnecessary paperwork on it, said Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard in a recent memorandum.

Consequently, it is planned that future application of the Cost Reduction Program be conducted by and for the individual Services and operating organizations to meet current fiscal year constraints.

That new policy guideline was from Deputy Secretary of Defense Packard Oct. 26 to the Military Departments, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, the Assistant Secretaries of Defense and the Director of the Defense Supply Agency.

Deputy Secretary Packard said it was the "strong desire" of Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and himself to decentralize the responsibility for the operative aspects of program management to the Military Departments.

He said they recognized that effective management, personal initiative and inventive solutions to problems can neither be directed nor effected by staffs above the operating level.

Although increased emphasis on cost reduction should be continued, he said, "we should reduce emphasis on higher level monitoring and auditing of these actions and at the same time make a marked reduction in the reporting requirements associated with the program.

"Consistent with this, I propose to cancel the existing DoD Directive 5010.6 and DoD Instructions 7720.6 and issue a new DoD directive which contains only the minimum essential guidelines necessary for the Department of Defense implementation of Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-44."

Mr. Packard said that since the program is for the benefit of the operating organizations, he expected them to insure the validity of their accomplishments to their satisfaction. "For this reason," he said, "elaborate and time-consuming reports to the Office of the Secretary of Defense will no longer be necessary."

PRAISES PROGRAM

Deputy Secretary Packard praised the conduct of the program at the operating level. "It is clear," he said, "from the accomplishments in this area that our personnel at the operating level are aware of the need for cost reduction and are dedicated to assuring the most efficient operation possible within their area of responsibility."

He encouraged increased and continued efforts to obtain cost reduction at the operating levels. "For it is this level," he said, "that is able to perceive the need for more efficient operation and also to determine those actions necessary to make a more efficient operation.

"There should be no reduction in emphasis or recognition of cost reduction at the operating levels," he said. "We do not want to reduce our emphasis on cost reduction. What we want is to reduce unnecessary paperwork."

TEST FIRING—A production evaluation model of the Navy's Poseidon Missile is launched from the nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine USS Daniel Boone in the Atlantic Ocean.

Secretary Rogers Reviews U.S. Peace Initiative

At a recent press conference, Secretary of State William P. Rogers discussed President Nixon's latest peace initiative regarding Indochina. Following are excerpts of Secretary Rogers' conference.

The Administration is very pleased about the response to the President's peace initiative; especially the response in this country, which is uniformly favorable. It is bi-partisan in nature and it clearly shows that all segments of the population in all parts of the political spectrum support the President's initiative. And we think that is particularly important because we think the enemy has, over the years, relied on the divisions in our own society in the hope that that division would cause us to lose our resolve in carrying out our policies.

Encouraging Response

And we hope that because of the support that the President has received for his initiative here at home that the enemy will seriously consider the proposals, thoughtfully consider them, and make a serious response.

International response to the President's initiative has been most encouraging. All of the nations in the area have publicly responded favorably, and suggested that the other side should seriously consider the proposals and come back with a thoughtful response. Not only the nations in the area, but the nations around the world—in Latin America and Africa, the non-aligned nations, certainly most of the European nations. And we are, therefore, encouraged by the fact that we think the international response itself will contribute to the possibility that the enemy will seriously consider the President's initiative.

And I would like, also, to say that the President does not consider this proposal as a proposal that is to be either accepted or rejected.

We would hope that it would provide a foundation on which negotiations could begin.

Negotiations, Not Exchange

The fact of the matter is that ever since the negotiations started in Paris we have never had any negotiations in the real sense of the word. We have never exchanged ideas. We have exchanged points of view, speeches, but never had an honest exchange of views about how to settle this conflict.

The President's peace initiative provides such a foundation. And, if the other side is interested in peace, we are satisfied that we could find a peaceful settlement that would be fair to all concerned.

As the President said . . . if a cease-fire could be achieved in Indochina it would be the first time since World War II that there has been no major combat in the world. And we have a feeling the time is ripe; we have a feeling that the world community demands that people act sensibly and face up to the fact that war itself is not a viable policy in any area of the world.

And so we are very hopeful that the cease-fire proposal will be accepted, will form a basis for discussions which will lead to a political settlement, and, hopefully, peace in Indochina.

Q—Does the U.S. Government have any indication from the Communist side of any kind that it was interested in proposals of this sort; or do you have any other basis on which to assess now what their longer range reaction is likely to be?

A—We have no reason—based on conversations with the other side, or with any of those aligned with them—to think that they will accept this peace initiative.

On the other hand, there are elements in the situation which suggest that it might be possible that they would be attracted to this peace proposal. One of the things that the other side has claimed all along was that we never agreed to the principle of complete withdrawal. They said if we did agree to the principle of complete withdrawal that it would be a very constructive step forward.

Complete Withdrawal

Now the President agreed to that principle—agreed to the principle of complete withdrawal from all of Indochina, as long as it is part of a general agreement settling the conflict.

Because the Vietnamization is succeeding better than we expected, the combat activity is down to a considerable extent; and our casualties are way down. So we are making this proposal from a position not of weakness but of strength. We are making the proposal at this time because we feel sure that the Vietnamization program will succeed and that we will have American forces out of combat in Vietnam by May 1st.

But, at the same time, we recognize that any prolonging of this conflict is most undesirable and most harmful to the world community and to all of those involved, and we would like to see the war end not only for our American forces but for the Vietnamese forces as well. And, for that reason, we think there is some possibility that the other side will be attracted to this offer. We do not expect that they will accept it publicly, certainly not immediately. But we would hope that there will be discussions, which we hope can be conducted in private and possibly lead to a peaceful settlement.

Quiet Diplomacy

Q—Mr. Secretary, the President and other top officials have often said that serious diplomacy should be conducted secretly and in private. In view of that, why wasn't this proposal proposed to the Communists in Paris in private?

A—Well, I think there are great advantages to quiet diplomacy; but in this case, because of the nature of the conflict and because there has been division in our own country, and because there has been some opposition in the international community to some of the actions of our Government in the past, we thought it was desirable for the President to make a major statement on it which would be so forthcoming that it would be widely accepted, not only by Americans but by persons all over the world. And that is what happened. We think that fact will cause the other side to think twice before they reject it.

Cite Major Savings

Air Force Officials Commend Cost Reduction Participants

"Cost reduction is a human program which measures the extent that people use their heads to solve problems and find better ways of doing the job," the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs told attendees at a cost reduction awards ceremony.

Mr. Richard J. Borda was principal speaker at a Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C., ceremony honoring individuals and organizations who contributed significantly to the Air Force's Fiscal Year 1970 cost reduction achievements. (The Cost Reduction Program was redesignated Resources Conservation Program, RECON, July 1.)

Air Force Chief of Staff General John D. Ryan explained that the program is aimed at decentralizing the reporting system (reducing paperwork and administrative workload associated with cutting costs); increasing the utility of cost reduction goals as a management tool; inducing a sound and realistic program to interchange ideas, and providing an improved vehicle for recognizing and motivating better management.

At the ceremony nine individual awards, three major command awards, six unit awards, two major component awards (to Air Force Systems Command and Air Force Logistics Command), two audit awards, and two special awards were presented in recognition of effectiveness in reducing costs and improving management.

Lieutenant General Harry E. Goldsworthy, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems and Logistics, and Air Force Resources Conservation Program Manager, reported that more than 22,000 individual cost reduction actions were submitted by Air Force people in Fiscal Year 1970.

PRESIDENTIAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD—General John D. Ryan, Air Force Chief of Staff, presents a Presidential Achievement Certificate to Captain Howell N. Watson Jr., "for his cost reduction suggestion which resulted in a yearly saving of some $2 million." Capt. Watson is assigned to the 548th Reconnaissance Technical Group, Hickam AFB, Hawaii. He initiated a combat film distribution system throughout Pacific Air Forces which resulted in the large annual savings.

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Richard J. Borda presents an award for Outstanding Management Improvement in Fiscal Year 1970 to Major General Jerry D. Page, Commander, Technical Training Center, Sheppard AFB, Tex. Maj. Gen. Page accepted the award on behalf of the Center which was runner-up for the Presidential Management Improvement Award.

About 19,000 of these actions were validated for a total savings of $811 million, and reported to the Defense Department. They represented a substantial portion of the overall Defense savings.

Mr. Borda said, "We talk in terms of dollar savings because they are the easily quantified end product. But we must remember that we are really measuring resourcefulness, enthusiasm, persistence and sense of purpose of the people involved.

"Lasting results derive from motivated people who will continually act and think constructively, producing good ideas on a continuing basis. These ideas do not have to be 'big' ones. Incremental improvements resulting in even small savings result in large cumulative totals."

Gen. Ryan said the RECON program sets fair, uncomplicated achievement goals.

"I believe," he said, "it will motivate all our Air Force people —military and civilian alike—to manage our resources more effectively than ever before. Only by stringent management practices can we squeeze more Air Force out of every dollar.

"For, whether we call it 'Cost Reduction,' RECON, or any other name, the idea behind these programs is the same—doing a better management job to get the most for our money."

This program, Gen. Ryan said, "can succeed only when it gets enthusiastic command support. One idea can trigger others. Seeing that this happens is a job for every commander and supervisor at every level.

"With your help in arousing the imagination, ingenuity and innovative skill of all our people, I am confident we will meet the challenge of today's austere environment. I know we can make the Resources Conservation Program, like its predecessor, an outstanding success."

Vice Admiral Gralla Reviews MSC Mission, Notes Future Requirements

The facts, figures and accomplishments of the Military Sealift Command could be a leaf taken directly from Ripley's "Believe It Or Not."

For example, a train carrying 26.9 million measurement tons of cargo would reach from New York to Mexico City—a distance of more than 2,000 miles.

Yet that was the tonnage delivered by the Military Sealift Command during Fiscal Year 1970.

Or, take this fact: A train of tank cars carrying 21.7 million long tons of petroleum would reach from New York to Rome, Italy. That's how much oil the MSC carried in Fiscal Year 1970.

Those are but two rather dramatic examples of the tremendous workload (or sealift) undertaken by the MSC. And with the heavy Southeast Asia demand for "beans, oil and bullets," the MSC came through with a sealift of 67.3 million measurement tons (to Vietnam and Thailand) from Fiscal Year 1965 through Fiscal Year 1970. As a matter of fact, 96 per cent of the total tonnage of supplies and equipment delivered to SEA have been sealifted.

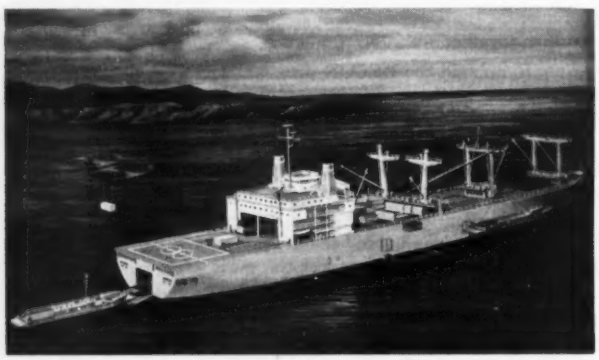
Vice Admiral Arthur R. Gralla, Commander of the Military Sealift Command, broke the figures down during a Pentagon news conference Oct. 27.

He said 40.9 million measurement tons (or 61 per cent) had been delivered to SEA by Merchant Marine ships and another 13 million measurement tons by 170 General Agency Agreement ships.

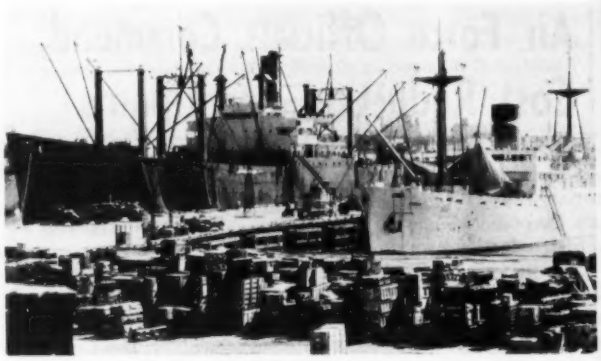
The latter are Government-owned ships withdrawn from the National Defense Reserve Fleet in time of emergency and operated by commercial firms or agents appointed by the Maritime Administration.

Vice Adm. Gralla explained that in providing sealift support for the Army, Navy and Air Force, the Military Sealift Command uses several resources.

The heart of MSC is its Government-owned fleet which consisted on Oct. 2 of 128 ships. Of these, 67 were cargo ships,



Multi-purpose ship with helicopter in background moving container shoreward while barge accepts tank from stern is depicted by artist. The ship has a helicopter pad for fly-away, deck space for vehicles or containers, and booms to handle its own cargo; can load or unload from either side or the stern; is self-sustaining, and can be used to unload other ships which have lesser capabilities.



Supplies are unloaded by U.S. Navymen from a merchant ship, under contract to the Military Sealift Command, at the deep water piers in DaNang, Republic of Vietnam. More than 96 per cent of all equipment, ammunition, fuel and other supplies used in Vietnam arrive by MSC ships.

less than 30 of them suitable for deep-draft, ocean-going support of the services. Another 24 were tankers, 35 were special project and two were troop transports.

It was explained that much military cargo moves on "berth lines" or regularly scheduled commercial ships. About 90 per cent of outbound military cargo now moves on commercial ships.

The Military Sealift Command also charters ships from commercial industry. For instance, on Oct. 2 there were 149 ships under MSC charter. Of these, 110 were cargo ships, 35 were tankers and four were special project ships.

Vice Adm. Gralla explained that for years the MSC had been known as the Military Sea Transportation Service (MSTS), but was renamed MSC shortly after he took command in March 31, 1970. Before becoming the MSTS Commander, he was the Naval Inspector General.

He said the MSC, much like the Military Airlift Command (MAC), must be "a contingency-oriented force," and made the following points:

—We must have ships which can provide strategic sealift to allow flexible policy options for our national leaders.

—Without adequate military sealift, we cannot wield national power or implement national policy.

—Airlift and sealift assets provide the essential base for a military posture which relies on global mobility of U.S. Forces.

—We are a team, each complements the other.

—Airlift can provide rapid response capability; sealift provides means of sustaining deployed forces.

The admiral supports the Administration's new maritime program, believing it will bolster the Merchant Marine, thus providing greater economic and military power. He believes a faster turnaround capability, greater productivity, and

variety of designs will bring tremendous improvement in the Merchant Marine capability.

Discussing the new maritime program, Vice Adm. Gralla had some definite thoughts on the subject. "I believe," he said, "that Defense features must be included in new ships built under the President's program," adding:

- Military mobility demands create a Defense need for ships to handle vehicles which can be rolled on or off ships.
- We need self-sustaining ships to support troops in areas not served by modern, built-up ports.
- Such ships should be able to carry a mix of containers, helicopters, vehicles and dry cargo.
- We also need small tankers, up to 35,000 tons, to deliver fuel to shallow ports with limited storage facilities.

Referring to the Merchant Marine, Vice Adm. Gralla said "because of our faith in, and reliance on, the Merchant Marine for support, we are asking that they build some ships for long-term charter to the MSC."

He said these chartered ships would replace Government-owned ships which are aged, unreliable and costly, and which soon must be scrapped.

The ships we seek, he said, include those which are self-sustaining, which can handle containers, break-bulk cargo, aircraft, and vehicles in a roll-on, roll-off mode. They would be configured to meet military requirements, and include small tankers.

Defense-approved legislation has been submitted to Congress which would authorize such charters, he said.

These multi-purpose ships must be made available "in the next few years," according to Vice Adm. Gralla, or the United States will not be able to fully support American forces deployed to counter a threat to national security.

He said he had just seen—once again—how heavily military forces rely on shipping to maintain long-term support. "I hope I will never see the day when the sealift capability we have always relied upon is not immediately available."

The Military Sealift Command tanker USNS Chattahoochee is moored to the sea ice near McMurdo Sound, Antarctica. Vehicles, aircraft, generators and heaters used in Antarctica by U.S. Air Force and scientific personnel consume more than six million gallons of fuel each season.

OBSERVES DRUG PROGRAM—Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor is greeted at Pope AFB, N.C., by Lieutenant General John J. Tolson, XVIII Airborne Corps and Ft. Bragg Commanding General, while on a two-day visit to Ft. Bragg. Secretary Resor observed the installation's Drug Rehabilitation Program, "Operation Awareness," and the Military Advisory Program at the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance and was briefed on Caber Dragon II, a command post exercise.

U.S. Withdraws From MALLARD Project, Four-Nation Cooperative R&D Program

The Department of Defense has notified the Governments of Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom that the United States has decided to withdraw from the MALLARD Project, a four-nation cooperative research and development program for tactical communications.

In letters addressed to the Chiefs of the Defense Missions in Washington of the three MALLARD partners, the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Dr. John S. Foster Jr., explained that although the MALLARD Project had been an extremely productive development whose international character enhanced its ideas and productivity, the U.S. Department of Defense had not been able to win Congressional support for continued U.S. participation in the program.

The MALLARD Project has been a cooperative venture among the United States, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom to share the cost of the research and development of an advanced tactical communication system which would provide the same equipment and standards for the armies and air forces of all the cooperating countries.

The Project began officially in April, 1967, with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding and had progressed to the point where pre-prototype models of system components were being constructed to test the feasibility of the selected system design. The joint schedule called for introduction of MALLARD standard equipments into the operating forces of the participating nations commencing in 1978.

The United States had spent $34 million in the cooperative program and $15 million in unilateral support efforts.

New DoD Directive Encourages Medical Evaluation Of Drug Users

(Continued From Page One)

for all military personnel before their departure for overseas duty, as well as refresher training and supplemental informational material to be provided on a regular basis for all members, particularly those overseas.

Provisions for the restoration and rehabilitation of drug users and drug addicts are included in the new policy directive. For example, the Military Departments are encouraged to develop programs and facilities to restore and rehabilitate members who are drug users or drug addicts when such members desire and are willing to undergo such restoration.

Rehabilitation programs will not be used in lieu of appropriate disciplinary or administrative actions, the new policy states, but they may be used in connection with or as an adjunct to such actions.

When it is possible and appropriate to do so, the Military Departments may develop rehabilitation programs in cooperation with suitable private and government agencies. The potential for further useful military service, the directive says, shall be the governing factor in determining whether rehabilitation of an individual will be attempted.

AMNESTY PROGRAM

Under the new directive, the Military Departments are authorized to establish amnesty programs on a trial basis. Under these programs, individuals shall be informed that:

- Medical assistance will be made available to them.
- Action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice may be suspended for the unauthorized use of drugs against a person who is sincere in seeking help to eliminate his drug dependence, and who voluntarily comes forward before he is apprehended or detected as a drug abuser.
- If the degree or type of drug involvement precludes rehabilitation and restoration to full duty, a discharge under honorable conditions shall be considered.
- In recognition of an individual's personal moral responsibility for his actions and their consequences, and in evidence of his sincerity, a grant of amnesty shall stipulate the member's full cooperation in his own rehabilitation.

The directive also states that those who elect to enter an amnesty program should receive a thorough psychiatric examination. Subsequent action by commanding officers should be guided by the provisions of the new directive.

It was pointed out that it is the policy of the Defense Department to prevent and eliminate drug abuse within the Armed Forces and to attempt to restore members so involved to useful service.

The illegal or improper use of drugs by a member of the Armed Forces may have a seriously damaging effect on his health and mind, may jeopardize his safety and the safety of his fellows, may lead to criminal prosecution and to discharge under other than honorable conditions and is altogether incompatible with military service or subsequent civilian pursuits, the directive states.

Drug Information-Education Program

Under the provisons of Defense Department Directive 1300.11, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Roger T. Kelley—or his designee—is made responsible for drug abuse education.

His responsibility calls for the procurement and development of materials on the dangers of illegal or improper drug use, including films, pamphlets, posters, and radio and television programs which shall be used for the orientation and continuing education of all members of the Armed Forces and civilian employes of the Defense Department, and their dependents.

The materials shall emphasize the physiological and psychological dangers inherent in such use of drugs, stress the inconsistency of their use with military responsibility and national security and the implications of such behavior in security determinations and administrative actions. The educational material also will contain an explanation of disciplinary actions which can result from drug abuse.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION MATERIAL

Once reviewed by the Drug Abuse Control Committee and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (M&RA), the information and education materials shall be made available to the Secretaries of the Military Departments and Directors of Defense Agencies for distribution to military personnel and civilian employes and their dependents, and the Reserve components.

The Secretaries of the Military Departments and Directors of Defense Agencies shall insure that action is taken to:

—Extend education and training for the prevention of drug abuse to all military educational and training levels from basic training to the senior service schools and joint colleges.

—Devote appropriate portions of the curricula or training programs of these activities to information on the dangers of drug abuse, methods of prevention of drug abuse, and in the higher levels of education and training, to the administration of discipline and rehabilitation.

—Medical officer, Judge Advocate, and Chaplain training programs shall include identification, treatment, discipline (as appropriate), rehabilitation, and counseling on drugs and their abuse.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor: John C. Becher

Published weekly by American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is WASHINGTON (AFPS).

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $3.25 additional for foreign mailing.
☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1970 434-371/T-20

1970

ers

d to
litate
mem-

ropri-
tates,
ct to

litary
pera-
poten-
shall
cation

are
basis.

may
per-
g de-
he is

reha-
onor-

ponsi-
ce of
mber's

er an
xami-
ld be

epart-
rmed
seful

f the
n his
ty of
harge
ncom-
s, the

A-
N

N.
of
e-
ls